

DESCRIPTION
OF
100,000 Acres of Land

IN
GILES, CRAIG AND MONROE COUNTIES,
STATE OF VIRGINIA.

PHILADELPHIA :
THE LEISENRING STEAM PRINTING HOUSE,
Jayne's Building, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock Street.
1869.

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Haupt, Gen. Herman



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917.55
H29d

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

A body of lands embracing nearly one hundred thousand acres, or one hundred and fifty-six square miles, located in the western portion of Old Virginia, in the vicinity of the celebrated Sulphur Springs, is offered for sale at low prices.

The attention of parties seeking lands for farms, or for iron manufacture, stock-raising, or timber, is directed to the extraordinary advantages presented in this location, as shown by reports and certificates annexed.

1. The *location* is only about 250 miles from Eastern sea-ports. Lands as low in price in the West cannot be found nearer than 1000 or 1500 miles, and yet emigrants flock to them by thousands, although transportation to market costs nearly in proportion to the distance carried.

2. The bottom lands are of extraordinary *fertility*, producing wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco, while the uplands are well watered and adapted to grazing and dairy purposes.

3. The *timber* is abundant, embracing the most valuable species known in the forests of North America. There are walnuts, chestnuts, birches, poplars, oaks of every species, beeches, cucumbers, and white pine. Of the white pine, the county surveyor reports that he measured two acres on Little Stony creek, and counted the white

pine trees upon them; one contained 480, and the other 520 trees, large enough for saw-logs; and an experienced and disinterested lumberman, who spent three weeks in examining the locality, reports that on the Big Stony creek, where most of the lands are located, the pines are larger, better and more numerous than on the Little Stony. Such statements would almost be considered unworthy of credence, but for the respectable source from which they emanate. An average of 25,000 feet, board measure, of white pine to an acre is considered fair, and a tree of average size is estimated to furnish 1000 feet of sawed lumber. At this rate, 500 trees would yield half a million of feet of inch boards,—a most extraordinary product for a single acre. But if only 20,000 feet be assumed as the yield per acre, as a basis of calculation, the value of an acre may be estimated from the actual product of white pine lands similarly located in Pennsylvania.

A gang mill on the western slope of the Alleghenies manufactures from twelve to fifteen millions of feet of white pine boards annually. The mill is stocked by contract, at four dollars per 1000 feet; the logs are transported four or five miles along valleys, which often contain no water, by a system of dams, forming reservoirs which, when full, are suddenly emptied, carrying thousands of logs with the current.

The cost of sawing is three dollars, and one dollar more will cover piling and incidentals; so that eight dollars will pay all expenses from the stump until the lumber is on the cars ready for transportation. The average selling price on the cars at the mills is over eighteen dollars, and ten dollars remain to pay for the timber on the ground, which, on land yielding 20,000 feet per acre, would be \$200.

On Stony creek, the distance from New river would be from four to ten miles; but logs could be transported

by a similar system of dams with great facility. At a point forty miles below the mouth of Stony creek the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad crosses New river, and to this point the logs would float, and be caught by a boom, without expense. Mills at or near this crossing would possess advantages rivaling those of Williamsport and Lock Haven, the great lumber manufacturing centres on the Susquehanna. From this point the products of the mills could be sent either east or west by rail, or partly by rail and partly by water, and thus command the markets both of the Ohio valley and of the sea-board.

If only half the profits per 1000 feet actually realized at the Pennsylvania mills be taken as a basis of calculation, the yield per acre, at 20,000 feet, and the land containing white pine timber at only 3000 acres, the actual profit on this item alone, over the cost of manufacture, would be \$300,000.

But there are varieties of timber, such as black walnut and poplar, which are more valuable than the pine; and there are mineral resources, the value of which no attempt will be made to estimate.

4. The *facilities for access* and for transportation are unusual, considering the low prices at which the lands are offered for sale; they lie between two railroads. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, twenty-four miles to the south, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, forty miles to the north; New river, the main tributary of the Kanawha, connects these railroads, and, with little expense, can be made navigable between the points of intersection for barges and small steamers. Such improvement would be desirable for ordinary business, but is not necessary for lumbering, as the present depth of water is amply sufficient for floating logs. It would, however, add greatly to the value of all the property lying on the slopes of New river, and especially to the

lands along the valleys of Big and Little Stony creeks, where a large portion of the tracts described in this pamphlet are located.

5. *Mountain Lake* is a sheet of water at the head of Little Stony creek, in Giles county. It is nearly a mile long, one-third of a mile wide, and in some places said to be 300 feet deep; it is the most elevated sheet of water in Virginia, and from the mountains in its vicinity can be obtained views of the country almost equal to those afforded by the White Mountains, with none of the desolation and barrenness which characterize the bare, rocky summits of New Hampshire. Very little land can be found in this favored section of Virginia that is not adapted to tillage or pasturage.

As the Mountain Lake is on the turnpike and direct stage road between the celebrated Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and the almost equally famous Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, it would be most eligibly located for a place of summer resort, and, with proper accommodations for tourists and excursionists, would no doubt be liberally patronized. The attractions of the locality are certainly superior to any that the White Mountains can offer. The lake would offer facilities for bathing and boating. The Little Stony creek, which heads at the lake, abounds in trout. Along its course are wild gorges and numerous cascades, while from the summit of Bald Knob, in close proximity to the lake, is presented a panorama of unsurpassed extent and beauty. This location would be well worth the attention of parties who might possess the capital to erect, and the qualifications to maintain successfully, one or more first-class hotels.

6. *Tanneries*.—Abundance of bark, pure water, and facilities for transportation give decided advantages for

the location of tanneries,—it being much less expensive to transport hides and leather than to transport bark.

7. *Cattle and Sheep*.—The richest kind of pasturage is found, not only in the valleys, but even on the summits of the mountains. Those who have experience in the business assert that any amount of money expended in the purchase of stock cattle in the spring, from Kentucky and other States, will be nearly doubled in the fall, from the sales of the same cattle, fattened on the natural grasses of the ranges—the only expense being that of a few herdsmen and a little salt.

8. *Dairies*.—Emigrants from Switzerland, Germany and other localities, where the operations of the dairy receive attention, will find this location the most eligible in the United States for the production of butter and cheese. A country rich in natural grasses, well watered, neither too cold nor too hot, perfectly healthy, and not one-quarter the distance from sea-board markets as the flat prairies of the West, presents a combination of advantages which the intelligent emigrant in search of a home will be able to appreciate. Rich farms in the vicinity will, until crops can be raised, supply all the necessaries of life, with but short transportation and at small expense.

9. *Iron and Steel Manufactures*.—Coal is said to exist in considerable quantities upon these lands, but of the actual existence of workable veins there is as yet no evidence, as no examinations with a view to their development have been made. It is certain, however, that iron ore and wood can be procured in great abundance, and, admitting that charcoal is a more expensive fuel than mineral coal, the superior quality of the product will more than compensate for the increased cost.

10. *Silver and Lead*.—Argentiferous galena is said to have been found upon these lands, but the owner does

not vouch for the existence of these minerals in large quantities. No geological examinations have been made, and of course but little is known in regard to the mineral products. There is, however, abundant value in the soil and timber to return to a purchaser a large profit on the cost of the lands at the low prices at which they will be sold.

For further information, reference is made to the accompanying maps, reports and certificates:—

REPORT OF ROBERT PUTNAM.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28th, 1869.

DEAR SIR:—I have just returned from a visit to Giles county, Va., where I have devoted three weeks to an examination of your lands, in connection with those recently purchased by Mr. Kimball and myself, which once formed parts of the same tracts. I have returned much more enthusiastic in regard to the value of these lands than I was at the time of the purchase. I have traversed on horseback and on foot the whole extent of the valley of Big Stony creek, and along Potts' creek to the settlements. The summit between Big Stony and Potts' creek is very low, and the transition from one valley to the other is almost imperceptible, thus affording unusual facilities for the construction of a road, with easy gradients, all the way from Covington to New river. There are large bodies of lands included in your purchase lying on Big Stony creek, which are not excelled by any that I have ever seen. Dense forests of white pine, some of the trees more than a hundred feet high, a rich, deep, black soil, and gentle slopes for drainage and cultivation, combine as many elements of value as can readily be found in one locality. The lands, as far as my observation extends, are all heavily timbered, but not in all places with white pine. There are walnut and black birch trees of unusual dimensions, oaks of every variety, chestnuts, beeches and maples. But little of the land is too stony for cultivation; grass grows spontaneously when openings are made, even on the tops of the mountains. Thousands of cattle and sheep could be pastured on these ranges, without expense, for the greater portion of the year, and those who have been engaged in this business declare that they have doubled their money annually. Tobacco is largely cultivated in the vicinity, and is a very profitable crop; it grows luxuriantly on the hill-sides.

As to mineral resources, I am not able to speak so confidently. My experience has been in soils and timber, and these show for themselves. What is under the surface cannot be so readily discovered. Very intelligent gentlemen, who have resided all their lives in this section of country, say that coal and iron ore are abundant; there are also indications of lead and silver: but if you have nothing in your purchase but what appears upon the surface, you have abundant reason to be satisfied. I saw many acres for which \$100 per acre would not be a large consideration.

As to facilities for communication with the property. There is a well-graded turnpike road, twenty-four miles from Mountain Lake to Christiansburg, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, eighty-six miles west of Lynchburg, and 244 miles from Richmond. From Central Station, on the same road, eleven miles west of Christiansburg, flat boats can run down New river, carrying 12,000 to 15,000 pounds, in from six to twelve hours, to Stony creek, and can be taken back with 6000 pounds, by two men in double that time. At this rate, lumber should be delivered at Central Station, from the mouth of Stony creek, for about four and a half dollars per 1000 feet, and at Richmond for about eleven dollars to twelve dollars. allowing the same rates as are charged on the Pennsylvania Central and other roads; but, as the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is now nearly completed to the mouth of Greenbrier river, which is about forty miles below the mouth of Big Stony, on New river, it will no doubt be cheapest to raft lumber to this point, and send to market eastward, over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, 265 miles, or west, by the Kanawha river, which opens up the whole country watered by the Ohio and its tributaries, and in which pine lumber is becoming scarce. A cheaper mode of communicating with the Eastern market would be to send over the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to Lynchburg, and thence by the James River Canal to tide-water, or to Covington, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and thence by canal.

The fact of the existence of such quantities of white pine timber is of immense value in another point of view; rafts made of it will float large quantities of walnut, cherry, oak and other lumber, which, owing to its great weight and tendency to sink, cannot be made into rafts by itself. The New river is a splendid stream for rafting—there being sufficient water for this purpose at all seasons; and I see no reason why a large gang mill, located on the river near the crossing of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, would not rival the mills at Williamsport, in the amount of its annual production, while it would have the West as well as the East for its market.

One other source of profit I have not yet alluded to. Your lands would yield quantities of bark, which, for several generations, may be considered inexhaustible. It is much less expensive to carry the hides to the bark than to carry the bark to the hides. You have pure water and cheap labor. There is no reason, therefore, why extensive tanneries should not be started and yield large returns.

That your property should be appreciated by capitalists, it is only necessary that it should be known; and I cannot understand why emigrants from Europe should seek homes in the far West, often in sickly localities, from 1000 to 2000 miles from market, where the expenses of transportation eat up all the profits of agriculture, when such lands as yours—not one-fifth of the distance from market, with rich soil, splendid timber, well watered, healthy climate, and valuable mineral deposits—are overlooked.

While slavery existed there was a good reason why emigrants should go beyond Virginia in search of homes; but, since this obstacle has been removed, there is certainly no other portion of the territory of the United States that can present so many and such strong inducements to intelligent and enterprising settlers to locate upon them.

In conclusion I would add, if white pine timber lands in Pennsylvania, on the tributaries of the Susquehanna, are worth from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre, having only an Eastern market for lumber, why should not better lands and heavier timber in Virginia, with facilities for sending to both Eastern and Western markets, be worth at least half as much?

I was informed by the county surveyor that he once measured two acres in the valley of Little Stony creek, one of which contained 480 white pine trees, and the other 520, suitable for saw-logs; and my observation is, that the timber is heavier and larger on the Big Stony than any on the Little Stony. For stock-raising, I have never seen the equal of these lands.

Yours, respectfully,

ROBERT PUTNAM.

To GENERAL H. HAUPT.

[*Extracts from a communication from Prof. Leeds to Phila. Inquirer.*]

Mountain Lake Hotel derives its name from a romantic lake which is remarkable, not only on account of its great elevation above the sea level, but likewise for its extent and depth. It was carefully meas-

ured when covered with ice, and was found to be sixteen hundred and fifty yards long, and six hundred and fifty yards wide, and the lead has been dropped into it to the depth of three hundred feet without touching bottom. Its waters are very pellucid; and I found either swimming or boating a delightful recreation. On the maps, and in the language of the people round about, the lake is styled Salt Pond. This name, which is an abbreviation for Salting Pond, arose from the custom of the herdsmen of salting the immense herds of cattle that ranged these mountains before the war, on the borders of the lake, and is unfortunate because it gives to the stranger the idea that the water of the lake is salt, while, on the contrary, nothing more fresh or clear could be imagined.

In my last letter I spoke of the beauty and size of New river and of the cliffs along its banks; also, of the quiet charm that attaches itself to Mountain Laké, and, finally, I alluded to the prospect from Bald Knob, without venturing to depict its grandeur. In the present communication I desire to turn away from the mountains and their magnificent scenery, to look upon the more solid riches which are contained in its fertile valleys, and to attract to the great region of country, situated in Giles and Craig counties, the attention, not only of the public generally, but also the careful consideration of farmers, stock and wool-growers, manufacturers in search of water-power, and dealers in lumber and iron. It extends in every direction from Mountain Lake and Bald Knob, and embraces in all more than one hundred and sixty square miles. One of the most interesting of the many expeditions which we made was that down what is known here as the Little Stony creek. Our road, for some time after leaving the Mountain Lake Hotel, was along the turnpike which connects Newport, in Giles county, with Union, the county-town of Monroe county. After a walk of about three miles, we came to the spot where the turnpike crosses Little Stony creek, where, turning sharply to the left, we commenced our clamber down along the rocky banks of the stream. In the vicinity of our turn-off, the woodsmen have found argentiferous galena, and they called our attention to a number of specimens, terming it "silver." There is no doubt that lead exists in this locality, and probably in considerable quantity. The valley of Little Stony creek, for the first three miles after leaving the turnpike, was quite level.

On our left was Doe Mountain, covered as yet, in most places, by a dense forest. Some portions along the summit, however, have been cleared away, and upon the thick blue grass, which has sprung up on the open ground, herds of sheep and cattle were grazing. The same remark might be made of the cleared spaces upon Butt Mountain, which

forms the other boundary of the valley upon the right. Merely by belting and bushwhacking the trees, at the cost of fifty cents per acre, so as to give access to the sun's rays, the grass has been made to grow luxuriously upon hundreds of acres; and before the war immense herds of cattle ranged over these mountains and valleys, and were fattened there for the Philadelphia market. The breed commonly met with is the Kentucky Durham, which is good both for milk and meat, and the cattle being allowed to range freely, are, as a rule, more clean and attractive-looking than our own barnyard animals. The great flocks of sheep which were likewise pastured here in former times were found to fatten finely, and wool-growing was found to be a very profitable business. At present there are but two mills upon the creek. We came to the first after walking three miles from the turnpike; a part of our way lay through the wildest forest I have ever seen. Above us were great white pine trees, many of them a hundred feet in height, and curved around us the snaky branches of the rhododendron, with its profusion of tropical-looking flowers.

The dark-red sandstone appeared to contain a large admixture of iron. Here and there we picked up pieces of brown hematite, denoting the presence of iron ore. Towards the mouth of the creek the soil changed, and contained large bowlders of quartz rock. We found in this drift formation large masses of magnetic iron ore. It is of the best description, being compact and entirely free from all foreign substances. We gave directions where a trench and pits should be sunk, in order to expose the ore-deposits more fully, and then striking across to the New river, to a point above where it is joined by Little Stony creek, we found ourselves—after a walk of about four miles—at the White Sulphur Springs again.

Other valuable indications of iron ore were obtained on an excursion to the valley of Big Stony creek. They were found at the head of the valley, at a point about fourteen miles away from New river, and therefore not so convenient for working as those of Little Stony creek. But the valley of the former stream is at a much lower level, and is by no means so inclined as that of the latter. It would not, therefore, be a difficult matter to construct a railway from the place where we found this iron ore along the bottom of the valley of Big Stony creek to New river, and parties have offered to do so at a moderate cost. Such a road would make it possible to bring into market any coal which might be obtained along its course. I speak of coal, because, although we ourselves did not in this excursion happen across it, yet we found coal shales cropping out in many places, and coal itself has been procured from this locality by others.

The following statements are furnished by Mr. E. G. Booth, the former owner, a gentleman of high social and professional position, and a lawyer of eminence, formerly a resident of Virginia, but now of Philadelphia :—

The Chambers survey (of which the lands sold to General Haupt constitute the principal part) contained 108,214½ acres of land, lying now chiefly in the counties of Giles and Craig, formerly Botetourt, Virginia, and taken from the Land Office at Richmond, Virginia, from survey bearing date 15th day of December, 1794. The owners have in possession copies of the patent and deeds, showing title from the patent to the present time,—too voluminous for publication,—substituting statements and opinions fully sustaining them. These statements and opinions being somewhat in private correspondence, the names in some cases withheld ; but any sale may be predicated on sufficient proof of their genuineness, and high character and position of the authors. One has represented the land in the Congress of the United States, three of them members of the Legislature of the State, and two of them clerks of the county containing the land chiefly. Other more flattering representations can be exhibited from persons less distinguished—the owners preferring the representations of others, disinterested, rather than any of their own.

The reference to ten years' possession is in consequence of the laws of the State conferring title by such occupancy. It is understood, however, that any sale is predicated on exhibition of proper evidence, before competent tribunal, as to title and quantity.

[*From a prominent Lawyer of Virginia, and former Member Congress.*]

[COPY.]

April 7th, 1866.

Recurring to the matter of the Chambers survey of 108,214½ acres, lying chiefly in Giles and Craig counties, in the State of Virginia, it may not be improper for me to say that I live in sight of the survey, as you know. I lived in the county for near thirty-five years, as practicing lawyer.

I am pretty well acquainted with the character and localities of the survey, and have regarded it as among the best mountain surveys in the West.

You have, as I know, been in the occupancy of the same—I mean of course, claiming and controlling it—for more than ten years, and regarded as the undisputed owner of the same; and, having occasion to inform myself in relation to the title, I do not hesitate to express the opinion that your title is perfectly good.

In haste, yours, respectfully,
To E. G. BOOTH.

[*From the Clerk of Craig County, Va.*]

[COPY.]

I am satisfied that there must be salt, coal, lead, and perhaps petroleum. Iron ore I know is abundant and inexhaustible—finest of timber, with water-power sufficient to operate blooming forges, foundries, &c. The country is well adapted for stock ranges, &c.

Cattle, ranging on the mountains of your survey of 108,214½ acres, improve as fast as on the best grass farms, and many parts of it would, I think, suit well for grape operations; while Potts' Mountain has some of the finest and most extensive beds of iron ore I ever saw.

Respectfully, &c.,

C. G. HILL.

[COPY.]

NEW CASTLE, April 13th, 1866.

This is to certify that I was the clerk of the county court of Craig county, Virginia, up to the 1st of July, 1864, from the 1st day of July, 1852—a term of twelve years.

The larger portion of the Chambers survey of 108,214½ acres of land, lying now in this county, formerly part of Botetourt; the records, &c. have been chiefly in this county. This land, I think, has never been forfeited and sold for taxes, except in 1850, when it was sold by the Commonwealth, for back taxes due, by the sheriff of Botetourt, (this county was formed in the winter of 1850-51.) and bought by Joseph Chambers, one of the heirs; he dying before the deed was made, it was, in 1854, regularly made, by order of the county court of Botetourt, to Mary A. and Lucy Chambers, his only heirs, and by them regularly conveyed to Edwin G. Booth, by whom the taxes have been regularly paid, embracing the year 1865. Most of the records of this court have been destroyed during the war

I am satisfied there has never been any conveyance of any portion of this land by any of the Chambers family, except to Edwin G. Booth, and there is no evidence of any older title to any other person.

Respectfully,

C. G. HILL.

[Stamp.]

IN CRAIG COUNTY COURT, CLERK'S OFFICE,
April 27th, 1866.

I hereby certify, from an examination of the remnants of papers and records left in the office aforesaid, that the within statement of Captain C. G. Hill is correct.

Given under my hand, as Deputy Clerk of Craig County Court.

JNO. L. GIVENS, D. C.

[COPY.]

February 26th, 1866.

I wish you would get some company to take a look at your Iron Mountain, above Snidow's Mills, (2½ miles,) the finest in South-west Virginia, I believe.*

WM. EGGLESTON.

Letter published in the Richmond *Despatch*, July 30th, 1858, written by the editor:—

THE NEW COUNTRY.

Something more of the New River Cliffs—The Bald Knob—The Mountain Lake—Trout Fishing in Little Stony—The Beauty and Fertility of the Country.

NEW RIVER SPRINGS, GILES Co., July 21st.

In my last letter I promised to write more particularly about several things which I most ardently wish I could make as interesting to your readers as they were to me.

*The "Iron Mountain" referred to is in about three miles of New river, navigable to Virginia and Tennessee Railroad above; and the proposed lines of connection for the Covington and Ohio Railroad, and James River and Kanawha Canal, both strike this river but a short distance below this land, and one of the experimental surveys passed up Potts' and down Big Stony for about twenty miles within this boundary.

Before giving a hurried addition to my former sketch, I must correct an error in it. I stated that the cliffs, near and in full view of this establishment, were about two hundred feet high. The highest of them measures two hundred and ninety-five feet, perpendicular height! They consist of a series of columns marked by most singular fissures, crags and projections. Every visitor is struck with their grandeur and the distinct marks they bear of the violent agencies to which they have been subjected.

I have been twice to the Bald Knob and the Mountain Lake. I could visit them both a hundred times, with no diminution of the interest with which I regard them. The first view I had from the Bald Knob was a brilliant one, though a slight haze hung over the remotest mountains, which, I was informed, could at times be seen with admirable distinctness. These are the Clinch mountains of Tennessee, the Cumberland mountains of Kentucky, and the Pilot mountain of North Carolina. In Virginia we have a most extensive view. The Peaks of Otter bound the eastern view, while in the north-east it extends some distance beyond Lexington. The beautiful farms of Montgomery, Pulaski, Wythe and Giles are distinctly seen, and nestled among the hills and mountains, as they are, and presenting such signs of fertility and thrift, as they do, we cannot but regard their owners as a fortunate people. If there is peace and happiness to be found in this world, here would seem to be their chosen abode.

Standing upon this elevated spot, the highest in Virginia, and looking over the broad expanse spread out before us, we cannot resist the sense of our own insignificance, and the mightiness of the Creative Power. The man who visits the scene without a feeling of his own humbleness, in presence, as it were, of the Deity, fails to derive from it one of the most edifying lessons it can impart,—a lesson which must make him, at least for the time, a wiser and a better man. It is a happy conclusion to this expedition, that we come down to the calm, sweet vicinity of the lake, where the mind is soothed and the grand picture we have seen is softened, while the more indelibly impressed upon our memory. Ne'er shall I forget thee and thy gentle influence, thou beautiful lake, thou bright mirror of the mountain, reflecting the face of Heaven!

From the lake, on each of my visits, I went to the mountain residence of Mr. Booth, of whom I have before spoken, and enjoyed his real Old Virginia hospitality. His house is situated in the midst of a clearing, not long since made in the forest, and in the heart of the very rich land I described in my last. Behind it, and near by, flows the Little Stony creek, which abounds in trout, and from whose

waters, on both those delightful excursions, I had the satisfaction to catch a very large number. Though I captured in a few minutes before dusk a mess for breakfast near his house, the most beautiful fishing waters were below his mill, two miles distant, where the creek presents the most picturesque and wild scenery imaginable. We have fall after fall, with beautiful basins below each, and every conceivable combination of foliage, rocks and cliffs, to give wildness and beauty to the successive scenes. We follow the stream in its course until we arrive at last at the beautiful fall, which is the greatest of them all, where the bright waters of the stream are precipitated over a ledge of rock down into a lovely basin below. The height of this fall has not been measured, but it must exceed considerably a hundred feet. The descent to the pool was difficult and perilous. At one point but a narrow foothold of earth was all that stood between the person threading the way and the perpendicular cliff to the rocks below, where death would be the inevitable consequence of the merest slip of the foot; yet two ladies of our party traversed this fearful path!

While we were there, Mr. Booth, with that liberality and consideration for his friends in which he seems to delight, ordered a flight of steps, by which the future visitor to this interesting spot may descend the most difficult part of the fearful precipice with perfect ease and safety. The achievement at present is one to be contemplated with much more satisfaction after than before its accomplishment.

In the lovely pools and light rapid waters of this wild stream I trailed my fly, and had the infinite delight, not only to see the trout leap at it, but to catch them! Most of all, however, did I luxuriate in pulling up the beautiful fish from the basin below the big falls. A more romantic and lovely spot I never beheld. Great as is the delight of every true fisherman in catching the loveliest fish that ever bit at hook, the sport is infinitely enhanced by such scenes as those I speak of, but can only faintly portray. How some of those old fishermen in Richmond, who so persistently and devotedly essay to extort sport from Macon's, and Bell's, and Pollard's, and Carter's ponds, will envy me! More than one of them, I think, would be willing to die, if they could but have one day of such sport as I have had in the mountains.

How wonderful are the resources of Virginia! There is no part of the habitable globe that presents such a combination of beauty, fertility and mineral wealth. Generally, where minerals abound the land is poor; but here we have coal, iron and lead underlying the richest lands. And yet Virginians emigrate, and yet they and South-

erners go northward for pleasure. Here are riches unbounded—here are scenes and mineral waters unparalleled on the globe for beauty and efficacy. No Swiss mountains, no Italian skies present more captivating beauties, grander views, or lovelier hues, than our mountains and our skies! When will our own people know and appreciate what a Beneficent Providence has bestowed upon them?

A. B. C.

SHEEP-RAISING.

Statement of John S. Peck, Esq., formerly County Surveyor of Giles County.

I have kept sheep on the mountains for many years; in fact, I am never without a flock. I have never known the rot or other disease to attack sheep on the mountains. It can always be prevented—even on old settlements—by selling or killing off old sheep on the decline. The rot never breaks out with young sheep; but young ones may become infected after the disease has originated with the old ones. Since I have lived on Stony creek—now twenty-five years—I have never been troubled with the rot, either with young or old, and there is no other disease to which sheep in this part of the State are subject.

I have raised only the common, coarse-wooled varieties. The finer grades would yield profits, under proper management, very much greater. No care or attention is ever given to sheep here. They find their own living, winter and summer. They are never fed with anything, not even with straw in the winter. I have never known the snow so deep that sheep could not dig through it and get at their food, which consists of moss, grass and twigs. If care should be taken to seed a portion of ground with turnips, by clearing off bushes and sowing seed on the ground, even without plowing, an unlimited supply of winter food could be secured; but if sheep-raising should be gone into on a very large scale, it would be best to provide enclosures, and pen the sheep at night, for protection against dogs and other animals, and erect shepherd cabins. One man can readily attend to a flock of 1000. I do not employ any shepherd myself. I salt the sheep once a week, and they come home of themselves to be salted; then leave again for the mountains. If I meet them on the mountains, either on horseback or on foot, they follow me. I seldom lose a sheep.

Sheep can be purchased for two dollars a head. I sold my flock two years ago for \$1.60 per head, and the man who bought them sold

them in the valley of Virginia, as he told me, for \$4, making a very large profit. By driving to the railroad at Christiansburg, thirty miles, and shipping by cars to the cities, a much larger profit could be realized.

The clip of wool will average about two and a half pounds to the flock, with our common sheep, and the wool sells for forty cents. Merino and other high grades will cut more than twice as much to the clip, and the wool will sell for about double the price per pound.

One ordinary hand will shear twenty to twenty-five sheep per day; extra hands much more.

JOHN S. PECK.

CATTLE-GRAZING.

Statement of Miles K. Lucas, a prominent citizen and experienced Grazier, near Newport, Giles County, Virginia.

GILES COUNTY, October 16th, 1869.

I have been engaged for several years in grazing cattle on portions of the Chambers survey, in Giles county. I have kept about one hundred head only, as my capital was insufficient to enable me to purchase a larger number. But there is sufficient pasturage on your lands to feed and fatten at least 1000 head. I allow 250 head of cattle to one herdsman. If the cattle are salted once a week, they will not stray beyond the sound of the herdsman's voice, and will come at his call. I never lost but one steer, and he was driven off; he did not stray away. I pay, on an average, \$25 per head for stock cattle in the spring, and sell at an average of \$40 on the ground in the fall. If I drove them to the railroad and shipped to Baltimore, I could make from five to ten dollars per head more. As it is, the profit is about sixty per cent.; and I know of no better, more certain or more profitable business. There is no difficulty in procuring stock cattle from this and the adjacent counties to any extent that may be desired.

MILES K. LUCAS.

TO GENERAL H. HAUPT.

VALUABLE PRIVILEGES SECURED.

At a meeting of land-owners held at the house of John S. Peck, Esq., October 16th, 1869, *all* the owners of land

along the Big Stony creek united in, and subscribed their names to, an instrument of writing, of which the following clause is a part:—

“The undersigned hereby agree, and do grant and convey to Herman Haupt, his heirs and assigns, or to any company that may be organized by him for mining and lumbering operations, the right to construct and use, without further charge for right of way, a railroad or tram-road, or plank or turnpike road along said creek, and the right to remove obstructions, drift and stones from said creek, to straighten and improve its bed, and to use the same for the transportation of logs or lumber.”

To which is appended a certificate from John S. Peck, county surveyor, that the names attached to the conveyance embrace all the owners of land on the Big Stony creek, below the lands owned by H. Haupt.

SOURCES OF PROFIT AND SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF LOCATION.

Location.—The location is but 250 miles from tide-water. A railroad—the Virginia and Tennessee—is completed and in operation twenty-three miles to the south; also, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, forty miles or less, by good road to the north. The James River and Kanawha Canal is finished to Buchanan, thirty miles, in a direct line to the east, while New river, on the west, is distant only three or four miles. The canal will no doubt be enlarged to the capacity of the Erie Canal; and the interests of the great West, clamorous for cheap transportation, demand the early completion of this the cheapest, best, most reliable, and, for half the year, the only available water-line between the West and tide-water. In connection with this, New river must be made navigable for steamboats.

A contract has just been completed with ten of the most wealthy capitalists of the United States,—contract-

ors who have finished the Pacific Railroad,—who are to advance ten millions of dollars and finish the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, thus affording a guarantee not only of the early completion of this great work, but of its value when completed.

Advantages of Virginia over the Western States for Emigrants.—To obtain lands as low in price as those offered in Virginia, the emigrant must seek the prairies of the far West—a thousand miles more remote from the sea-board markets. New York regulates the market value of grain for the whole United States; and the value at any given point is the value in New York, less the cost of transportation.

At the low rate of a cent and a half per ton per mile, the cost of transporting wheat or corn would be nearly fifty cents per bushel for 1000 miles of railroad; and lands which produced fifty bushels of corn to the acre would be taxed \$25 for transportation only. As this is the interest on over \$400, it appears that lands in Virginia, capable of producing fifty bushels of corn to the acre, are actually worth \$400 per acre more than Western or North-western lands 1000 miles further from market, if the transportation is by rail; but lands in Virginia cost no more than prairie lands at the present time. Another very important consideration in favor of an eastern location, is found in the fact that a thousand miles of railroad transportation, costing at least \$20, will be saved. But a bushel of meal and three pounds of bacon are the regular allowance for a farm hand per month—the money value of which in West Virginia is \$1.16, or \$14 a year; so that by stopping in Virginia, instead of locating in the far West, emigrants will save enough in traveling expenses to purchase food for a whole year.

The fact that emigrants turn their backs upon the beau-

tiful, healthy, productive and cheap lands of Virginia, and seek homes often in sickly localities in the far West, can only be accounted for on the supposition that proper information has not been given to them.

Manufacture of Lumber.—There are two eligible locations for large saw-mills: one near the mouth of the Greenbrier, and another at the mouth of Big Stony creek. The logs will transport themselves, and the lumber could be put on cars or boats at the mouth of Greenbrier, at an actual cost of eight dollars per 1000 feet for stocking and sawing. Pine lumber would be worth at this point an average of not less than \$18; walnut, more; chestnut, oak and poplar at least as much. The profit would be \$10 per 1000 feet. An average tree will make 1000 feet of sawed lumber. Ten trees to the acre would yield a profit of \$100 per acre. If the stumpage should be sold as low as three dollars per 1000 feet, it would pay \$30 per acre; and there are probably 8000 to 10,000 acres of timber of the Chambers survey that could be floated into New river. But there are other branches of industry that could be carried on besides making boards and sawing bills. As every variety of lumber is found on the lands, cottage furniture, of chestnut and walnut, doors, sash, chairs, buckets, shingles, barrels, staves, portable houses, &c. could be manufactured and sent in every direction.

Cattle.—According to the statement of Mr. Lucas, a thousand head of cattle could be kept on the property, affording an average profit of \$20 per head for the season, or \$20,000 on an investment of \$30,000 in a period of six to eight months; and if portions of the bottom lands should be cleared and a sufficiency of hay and roots provided to keep the stock over one winter, the profits could no doubt be largely increased.

Sheep.—Ten thousand sheep could be kept on the

ranges—the increase of which would be not less than 5000 each year, and the clip of wool 25,000 pounds—the whole worth about \$25,000, and the cost of the 10,000 sheep \$20,000; allow \$5000 for attendance and contingencies, the profit would be 100 per cent. per annum.

This calculation presupposes no cultivation and no preparation of feed. By roughly clearing portions of the bottom lands and sowing turnip seed, an unlimited supply of food could be procured for the winter. It is not necessary to plow or scratch the land to raise turnips in new ground. By burning it over and sprinkling seed upon the ashes, an abundant crop can be secured. With turnips and hay to help through the winter, the number of sheep that could be kept upon the lands would be almost unlimited.

Hotels.—Mountain Lake should be improved by constructing a carriage-road around its banks, and erecting cottages in the woods which cover its slopes on all sides but one, where the hotel has been erected. The present building is not of much value, but it would serve as a nucleus for other and more extensive improvements. Before the war, sixteen stage-loads of passengers have dined at this hotel at one time. It is admirably located for a place of summer resort; and a good hotel, kept in the Swiss style, would make it one of the most attractive spots in America. A walk of but little more than half a mile would take the tourist to the summit of Bald Knob, the highest elevation in Virginia, commanding an unobstructed view of 100 miles in each direction; and a ride of three miles would suffice to reach the wild gorges and cascades of Little Stony. There should, in fact, be two hotels under one management,—one at Mountain Lake, and the other at Little Stony. If properly kept, there could be no doubt of the most liberal patronage. At the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs there are in

the season as many as 1200 to 1500 guests at one time. Most of these are rotative. After spending a week or two at the Greenbrier, a ride of twenty-three miles over a good road would take them to the Salt Sulphur; twenty-three miles more, to the Mountain Lake; and twenty-three miles more, to the Montgomery White Sulphur, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad: so that tourists could take one railroad in going and another in returning, and the attractions of Mountain Lake and Little Stony would be sure to divide the patronage with the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of Montgomery and Greenbrier. Abundant supplies of beef, mutton, butter, milk, poultry, eggs and fruits for the table would be furnished by the neighboring farms at low prices.

Fruits.—All kinds of fruits seem to thrive in this section of country. Apples, which in old settlements are small and knotty, here grow large, round and smooth. Grapes have not been cultivated to any considerable extent, but appear to do well. Potatoes and cabbages attain unusual size. In fact, the country is so well watered, so many springs and little streams from the sides of the mountains, so many gentle showers and copious dews, that the region is not subject to the droughts that prevail in the low lands of open countries. Crops are more certain, and all vegetable products thrive and attain the largest possible growth.

Minerals —The quantity of iron ore on the property is inexhaustible. Butt Mountain is covered with iron ore. Cliffs of rock ore are found along the Little Stony. An ore resembling hematite is abundant in the vicinity of Mountain Lake. Lead ore must exist in considerable quantities. An old resident of Big Stony valley obtained large quantities of lead from a ravine on the side of Peters' Mountain, which gave him and his neighbors a full supply of bullets for hunting; but he always went alone after

lead, would not tell the place of deposit, and died without divulging it. It is known, however, that the ravine was on the south slope of Peters' Mountain; and if lead is found there, it must extend along the whole range for thirty miles through this property. Lead is found in many places in this country, and the specimens exhibited appear to contain large percentages of silver. Professor Leeds saw specimens of argentiferous galena, found at the head of Little Stony creek. Shales indicating coal are found on the Big Stony. There can be no question that the land is very rich in minerals, and that a thorough geological examination would lead to the discovery of many valuable deposits; but no addition is made on this account to the price at which the land is offered: it is sold only for what appears upon the surface, with guarantee of title.

Tobacco.—Nearly every farmer in this section of country raises tobacco. On new ground the crop is abundant and the quality superior. An ordinary crop is from 500 to 800 pounds per acre, and the net profit is said to be about fifty dollars, by the present imperfect system of working and selling the crop at home to itinerant buyers.

The tobacco is cured in houses made of rough logs, smoke-dried with any kind of wood that happens to be most convenient, badly packed, and in a condition such as to command only the lowest prices. If farmers would club together, put up proper drying-houses, under the care of experienced persons, take their tobacco to such houses to be cured, instead of attempting to do it themselves, the price realized would probable be doubled; for there is a very wide margin between the eight and ten cents per pound at which farmers sell their leaf tobacco, and the seventy-five cents and one dollar per pound which it commands, including tax, after leaving the hands of the manufacturer, whose labor, it would seem, should not

confer upon it more actual value than that of the planter who raised it.

Corn and Wheat.—Sixty cents is estimated to be sufficient to pay the cost of seed and labor in producing a bushel of wheat, at twenty-five bushels to the acre, and twenty cents, of a bushel of corn, at forty-six bushels to the acre. Assuming the market prices of wheat at \$1.50, and corn at \$1 per bushel, and transportation at two cents per ton per mile, wheat raised on these lands will yield a net profit of seventy-five cents, or \$15 per acre; corn, 65 cents, or \$30 per acre. The profit on corn is equivalent to twenty-two dollars per ton, and would be entirely absorbed in railroad transportation of 1100 miles; consequently, lands in the West, at this distance from market, cannot send by rail, and, as navigation is suspended on the lakes for six months, and the gulf route is beset with danger, delays and damage to breadstuffs from the heat, there can be no comparison between Western Virginia and the Western States, in all the aspects of beauty of location, salubrity of climate, convenience of access, and, above all, of profit to be realized on capital and labor.

How Farms should be Laid Out.—The topographical features of the country should be respected in laying out farms. The bottoms of the valleys contain streams, and the valleys are separated by ridges, with slopes more or less gentle, and all covered with timber. Farms should in all cases be laid out so as to extend from the streams to the dividing lines of the ridges. In this way each farm will have a portion of bottom land for cultivation, another portion on the slopes for pasturage, and the higher portions can be reserved for timber. The roads should follow the crests of the hills and bottoms of the valleys. In clearing land it is usual to cut through the bark to kill the trees, and let them stand; fifty bushels of corn can be

produced on land cleared in this way, and the dead trees can be cut from time to time as required for firewood, fencing or saw-timber. The expense of clearing lands in this way is but trifling.

Suggestions for Colonists.—It is folly for people who have no money to emigrate to a new country and expect to sustain themselves as a community. Much hardship and suffering for a year or two must be the consequence. The only chance for such people is in old settlements, as hired laborers; not in a new country, as colonists. But if emigrants come with means sufficient to support themselves for even a single year, there will be no drawback in their success and prosperity afterwards. To erect comfortable log cabins, to deaden the trees on a few acres, plant corn, clear up a garden for vegetables, and make a few rods of fence, will require no money,—only labor. Corn is cheap; sheep and hogs cost but little to keep,—they find their own living on the natural products of the soil; except that a little grain or its equivalent for fattening is desirable. A number of families emigrating together would probably find it to their advantage to purchase a tract of sufficient extent to be subdivided according to individual preferences, or farms disposed of by lot. It might save time and expense at first to erect a log tenement house or two, if necessary, for the accommodation of the whole colony, until separate homesteads could be established. The building could afterwards be used for stabling, shedding, or other purposes.

It would doubtless be found expedient to carry out to some extent the principles of association. There might be a saw-mill, grist-mill, cider-press, carding-machine, tobacco-house, threshing, seeding, mowing and reaping machines owned as common property, under the care of competent persons—the expenses charged pro rata to those who use them. So, also, there could be a large tract

reserved for timber and pasturage; the surplus timber, if sold, to be applied to building churches, school-houses, or making roads, bridges, or other improvements for the common benefit. The stock to be under charge of shepherds and herdsmen, and the expenses charged per head in proportion to the amount of stock owned by each colonist. A similar plan works well in the valley of the Connecticut, in the old State of Massachusetts, where fences are dispensed with, and each farmer allowed to pasture a certain number of cattle or sheep in proportion to the acres of meadow which he owns, or pay or receive in money for the excess or deficiency, if he keeps more or less stock than his proportion.

Such associated arrangements would save capital and labor, and secure a higher degree of skill and efficiency in whatever was accomplished. They would permit a portion of the colony to engage in mechanical or manufacturing operations, and, by withdrawing from agriculture a portion of the population, create a home market and more remunerative prices for the tillers of the soil. The ready access to cheap avenues of communication, railway, canal and steamboat navigation leading in all directions, will allow any branches of industry to be started, with fair prospects of remuneration. Why should not toys and wood carvings be made here as well as in the valleys of Switzerland? save import duties, and find a market over the whole extent of this great country. Carvings for fancy furniture would command fancy prices; carved chairs, bedsteads, doors, dining-room ornaments, &c. would be eagerly bought by manufacturers and builders in cities. Visitors to the Springs would purchase toys, fancy boxes, pipes, canes, &c., as they do at Giessbach, Interlachen, Geneva, and other celebrated localities; and a Swiss hotel at the Mountain Lake, under Swiss management, with a store, such as at Giessbach, for works of art, would be sure to be most liberally patronized.

Such branches of industry as the manufacture of watches and jewelry, silks, &c. could be carried on to advantage, while labor and the necessities of life could be procured cheaply, and the value of a hundred wagon-loads of agricultural products condensed by skilled labor into the capacity for transportation of a pair of saddlebags.

THE KIMBERLING SPRINGS.

The above Springs are situated on Kimberling creek, near the junction of Tazewell, Wythe and Giles counties, in the State of Virginia, about twenty-seven miles from Wytheville, thirty-two from Newbern, and twenty-one from Shannons, on the Newbern Red Sulphur turnpike, from which places conveyances can be procured. The accompanying certificates indicate the most remarkable combination of mineral waters perhaps in any one place in the world, enabling the invalid to ascertain that best adapted to his case, or to alternate advantageously without changing his position. About the best hunting grounds in the State are found here, pheasants and deer being numerous. There is a large body of land attached to these Springs, containing 18,500 acres, suitable for stock farms and summer residences, for which purposes it is desirable to sell it, either with or without an interest in the Springs. There are also some fine tobacco and meadow lands.

The improvements at the Springs consist of a new house, of three stories, with porticoes along the front, and several cottages, all in good order, but wanting paint and other embellishments; in fact, the plans of the former owner, Mr. Booth, were interrupted by the war, and nothing has been done since. The Springs are too remote from the lines of fashionable travel to be very liberally patronized by the class who visit the Greenbrier

and the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs; but, for invalids who seek quiet and retirement,—for persons of moderate means who cannot afford the extravagances of fashionable watering-places, no location could be better suited. There is a large amount of good and level land upon this property. The communication with a railroad would be at Wytheville, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, twenty-seven miles, over a well-graded road, which at present in some places requires repair. A good road, with a descending grade, could be made down Kimberling and Walker's creeks to New river, and a connection with central depot by roads about as long as the distance to Wytheville, but much more favorable for hauling heavy loads.

The Kimberling Springs would be valuable for a colony. The buildings would be immediately available. They could be occupied until separate homesteads could be established, after which they could be extended and improved as a place of summer resort for visitors, and thus become a source of considerable profit to the colony. Iron ore is abundant, and charcoal furnaces could be established. Manufactories of wooden goods and toys, watches, jewelry, silks, and of ornamental work, could also be carried on to advantage; but for saw-mills and for ordinary lumbering operations, the location is not so suitable as that on Stony creek, the distance to which in a direct line would be about twenty miles.

Seven-twelfths of this property is owned by H. Haupt, and five-twelfths by other parties—all of whom would no doubt be willing to sell at a fair price.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have been practicing medicine in the neighborhood of the Kimberling Springs for the last fifteen years, and have

used the water upon myself, as well as my patients, and can recommend them to the public to be of the best quality. The lower springs, with the red sediment, I believe to be specific for dyspepsia and female diseases. The blue sediment is also good for the last-named diseases; also, liver complaint. The alum spring is also good for scrofulous diseases, white swelling, &c. I am well acquainted with an old lady who had not walked a step for fifteen years, only as she was helped along by friends, who was restored by the use of those first-named springs in a few weeks. While suffering from dyspepsia for several years, I have found relief from a single visit of a few hours at these Springs.

A. J. NYE.

July 21st, 1859.

The undersigned, having resided for many years in the region of the Kimberling Springs, and used the waters, have no hesitation, from their own experience, and the reputation and judgment of Dr. Nye, in fully confiding in his statements and recommendations.

MADISON ALLEN,
TOBIAS MILLER.

July 23d, 1859.

I not only concur in the above, but can state that I was for some years afflicted with a troublesome and painful tetter on my hands, and found effectual relief from the use of the blue sulphur spring for four days. I have also used the red and white sulphur and alum, and think they may be highly recommended.

THOMAS SHANNON.

FORT BRANCH, GILES Co., VA., July 25th, 1859.

I take pleasure in saying that I am well acquainted with Dr. A. J. Nye and Messrs. Thomas Shannon, Madison Allen and Tobias Miller. Dr. Nye is a successful practicing physician in our county. Messrs. Shannon and Allen have each, on two different occasions, represented the county of Giles in the House of Delegates. Mr. Miller is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. From the high standing of these gentlemen, and from their opportunities of examining and testing the value of the waters of Kimberling Springs, their opinion is entitled to

the highest respect. I will further state that I have for years heard these waters highly spoken of, and have no doubt of their valuable character.

A. G. PENDLETON.

These springs are certainly superior for strength to any yet discovered in the United States, and, brought before the public, must be acknowledged as such. The rich deposits lying about the springs confirm the above; and for medicinal and healing qualities, they have been tested by those now alive, ready to prove those qualities by a positive restoration to perfect health.

G. J. PHILIPS,
Professor of Geology, &c.

THE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE WATERS OF SOME OF THE KIMBERLING SPRINGS.

The first water examined was strongly impregnated with *alum*, and was found to be free from copperas and other deleterious ingredients. A partial analysis showed this water to contain in an imperial gallon—

Sulphate of Alumina, ...	83.069 grains.
Sulphate of Lime, ...	17.514 “
Sulphate of Magnesia, ...	14.014 “

The waters from the sulphur springs are as yet diluted by admixture of fresh water from other springs in the immediate vicinity. When access from these shall have been cut off, the strength of the mineral waters will, of course, be increased.

The mineral contents of an imperial gallon of the red sulphur were found to be as follows:—

Sulphureted Hydrogen, (some loss having occurred in transportation,)	.1737 grains.
Sulphate of Lime, ...	2.3169 “
Carbonate of Magnesia, ...	1.62 “
Carbonate of Lime, ...	.7238 “
Chloride of Sodium, ...	.4229 “
Carbonate of Soda, ...	6.208 “
“ “ Potassa, ...	.750 “
Silica, ...	.6733 “
Organic Matter, ...	2.160 “
A trace of Iron, ...	

14.8749 “

A gallon of water yielded, on evaporation, a residue of 14.607 grains.

The blue sulphur water was found, on a partial examination, to be very similar, in composition and in strength, to the red sulphur water, an analysis of which is given above.

D. K. TUTTLE, Ph. D.,

Ass't Prof. of Chemistry in the University of Virginia.

If purchasers should desire to form a company to improve the Springs, they can use the following

CHARTER.

CHAPTER 300. An Act to incorporate the Kimberling Springs Company. (Passed March 31st, 1860.)

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That Edwin G. Booth Madison Allen, Tobias Miller, A. J. Nye, Thomas Foster, and such persons as may hereafter be associated with them, shall be and are hereby incorporated and made a body politic, under the name and style of The Kimberling Springs Company, for the purpose of making any arrangements for the accommodation of invalids or visitors, or of any mining or manufacturing operations, on two thousand acres of the lands attached thereto, with the rights, powers and privileges conferred by the act prescribing general regulations for the incorporation of manufacturing and mining companies, and subject to those acts.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That the capital stock shall consist of two hundred shares, of one thousand dollars each, with the privilege of extending them, and regarded as personal property, transferable by the indorsement of the holder.

3. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Apply to

H. HAUPT,

119 North Thirteenth St., Philadelphia, or

JAS. A. McKEAN,

5 Rue Scribe, Paris.





MAP

Showing the position

OF 100,000 ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE
in the State of

VIRGINIA

with the Avenues to Market.

Lands at Mountain Lake 90,000 Acres.
Lands at Kimberling Springs 18,500 Acres.

DISTANCES:

Richmond or Tide Water to Lynchburg by Canal	146 Miles
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Rail 140
Lynchburg to Montgomery White Sulphur by Rail	78
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Christiansburg 86
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Wytheville 133
Montgomery White Sulphur to Mountain Lake	23
Mountain Lake to Salt Sulphur	23
Salt Sulphur to Greenbrier White Sulphur	23
Wytheville to Kimberling	27
Mountain Lake to Richmond	241
Kimberling Springs to Richmond	300

Baltimore & Co. Lith. 630 Chestnut St. Philad.?



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